The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860. NO 52.

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JOHN SPELMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The above terms will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every instance.

All Advertisements
WILL BE INSERTED
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (16 lines) one insertion.....$1 0
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
One square six months..... 4 75
One square one year..... 8 00
Quarter of a column one year.....20 00
Half a column one year.....35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.

December 1, 1858.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopœia and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald H. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, " Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT F. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1856. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRET

WARDER & BARRETT,

BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF
GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 266 Baltimore Street,
(opposite Hanover street,)
BALTIMORE,

Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of
MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
Selected Expressly for the Trade.
BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Aug, 16. 8-12m

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country that we will sell from this day our large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., at reduced prices.

We invite every one, to examine our stock and see where the best bargains are to be had.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Salisbury, May 1. 45-tf

☞ We shall open to-day a few cases of Calico, warranted fast colors at 10 cents a yard.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE**, and every comfort is provided in his **ROOMS.**

His **STABLES** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OMNIBUS** runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858. tf—28

NOTICE TO ALL.

I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE.

M. HOFFLIN.

Feb. 7th, 1860. 36-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859.

J. E. MOOSE,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to the purchase of all kinds of produce. Also to all consignments, for this or other markets.

REFERENCE: D. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. Roberts and John H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C.

April 13, 1859.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMS CASH.

THOS. CALLAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOmers and the public to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

TRY ONE IN YOUR PARLOR

A THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE years has proven beyond a doubt that no one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR SWEETER

PIANO-FORTE

than at E. P. Nash & Co's.

Hundreds of recommendatory letters that we have received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of selling at the lowest rates, but the advantage of selecting the very best.

Our Sales are large and increasing, and this certainly affords us every advantage to be desired.

The majority of our sales are through orders, which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all responsibility of pleasing.

We have now another FRESH and LARGE STOCK of some of the VERY BEST.

E. P. NASH & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH
R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)
an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE AT MY STEAM TANNERY A large lot of all kinds of Leather, superior in quality to any Northern Manufactured stock.—Southern patronage respectfully solicited.

Hides and Bark wanted.

JNO. A. HOLT.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21. 35-6m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

SUPERIOR
COLOGNE WATER.
Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers
BY
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Prices 15, 25, and 50 cents.

Feb. 28th, 1860. 36-tf.

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.
FORMERLY
MORRIS & JONES & CO.,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS, Sheets, Horse-Shoe and Nail Rods, Flat and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Rivet Iron, Swede Iron, Plough Plate, &c., &c.

Cast, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough Steel.

Scotch Pig; also, Agents for the sale of "William Penn" and other well known brands of American Pig Iron.

Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for Bridges, Cars, Ship Building, and Machinery purposes generally.

Boiler Plate cut to required dimensions.

Frog Steel Points and Side Bars made to any pattern.

Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes

Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging of all shapes.

Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals generally.

April 10. 42-6m

BOYDEN HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-6t

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN.

Feb, 21. 35-tf

J. J. CHAPLIN,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

SPECIAL

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRICER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

Groceries,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Tea, Pepper, Spice, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

Dry Goods

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

Hats & Caps

and

Boots & Shoes

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

Sole Leather

and

Saddles

is full and complete and will be sold, at unusually low rates, and which only will be

Distributed

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

For Nothing

has a more desired effect than a cash system.—Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

At FRANKFORD'S.
SALISBURY.

April 24, 1860. 44-tf

HOFFLIN'S CLOTHING, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. less than can be purchased anywhere else in Western N. C.

If any one doubts this let him call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Underclothing, &c., .&c., for Men and Boys,

M. HOFFLIN respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has now completed his Spring and Summer Stock of Goods comprising every article required in the outfit of Men and Boys—Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Hose, Neckties, Boots, Shoes, &c. Every style of goods will be found in these articles, from Superfine Broadcloth to the Roughest Negro cloth, and the prices will be found to correspond with the quality of the article—except that in every case

A saving of twenty-five per cent.

will be effected on purchases made of him, as compared with the cost elsewhere. The subscriber means this, for he has made his own purchases for cash and is determined to extend his business by adopting the motto "small profits and quick returns." He solicits an examination of his goods and a comparison of his prices with those of other houses, and if the truth of what is here stated be not verified he will stand convicted of saying what is not so. Give him a call.

GOODS SOLD BY HOFFLIN WARRANTED TO BE WHAT THEY ARE REPRESENTED.

The subscriber takes occasion to thank his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage he has received and he pledges his best exertions in connection with an earnest desire to deal fairly, to merit not merely a continuance of that patronage but also an enlarged support.

☞ Observe the place—On the Old Mansion House Corner. M. HOFFLIN.

Salisbury, April 10, 1860. 42-6m

NEW MANUFACTORY IN SALISBURY, N. C.

I HAVE NOW COMPLETED AND HAVE IN operation Machinery by means of which I can safely say that I can supply all of North Carolina with neat and good Cottage and other Bedsteads as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had from New York or any where else.—Give me a call and I will give satisfaction.

A liberal discount to dealers in preference to employing agents.

Factory a few doors below Thos. E. Brown's Livery Stables.

Office Furniture Rooms opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

SAML. R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, May 1. 46-3m.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECeipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29. 49-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } County Court,
CABARRUS COUNTY, } April Session 1860

D. M. Corzine, A. G. White, Seth H. Hudson, vs. Robert G. Hudson. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Robert G. Hudson, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner notifying the Defendant to be and appear, plead and replevy at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Concord on the third Monday in July next, or judgment final will be rendered.

Witness N. Slough, Clerk of our said Court, the 3rd Monday in April, 1860.

N. SLOUGH, C. C. C.

May 29. (Prs. fee $6.) 49-6t

MY GIRL WITH THE HOME-WOVEN FROCK.

A PARODY BY CRAB.

A fig for your merchant-dressed girls,
With their stripes of red, orange and blue,
Their foreign-made trappings and curls,
And their Yankee-made crinoline too;
They may make quite an elegant show,
As of tapestry hung on a block,
But in merit must o'er fall below,
My girl with her home-woven frock.

She's as blooming as nature's sweet flowers,
Which in freshness make fragrant the lawn,
And as blithe as a lark in the bowers,
And as free and as fleet as the fawn.
As the magnet she ever is true,
As firm as a house on a rock;
What else can I liken her to?
My girl with her home-woven frock.

Town dandies, town fools and town squirts,
Aristocrats, cobblers and squibs,
All choose to pay homage to flirts,
Who will list to their flattering fibs.
Fine dress, I discard from my rhyme,
Aye, even, the "no stock,"
And sing,—is the jingle not fine,
My girl with her home-woven frock.

She faints not at shadows, or falls
In a swoon, if she meets with a fright,
She boldly encounters them all,
And they vanish like clouds from her sight.
If you want a companion for life,
And children—a numerous flock
Fresh and rosy; just take for a wife,
My girl with her home-woven frock.

[From the Raleigh Press.]

COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPEL HILL.

Monday, June 4th, was the first day of the long-looked for-occasion. There were few persons in attendance at the opening, but the crowd increased each day until it was quite as large as on former occasions at the close.

The first thing on docket was the exhibition of the Freshman Class, and the following are their names, together with the subjects of their speeches:

I.

1 Irish Enthusiasm—Whiteside—Julius C. Mitchell, Alabama.
2. Defence of O'Connell—Sheil—Richard H. Smith, Scotland Neck.
3. Battle of Ivry—Macauley—Wesley L. Battle, Chapel Hill.
4. The South—Simms—William H. Reeves, Tennessee.
5. National Hatred—Choate—G. Lawrence Washington, Kinston.
6. Lone Star of Texas—Webb—Marandy R. Willeford, Texas.

After the above named had spoken and retired, others came upon the stage.

II.

1. The Platform of the Constitution—Webster—John T. Harris, Franklin County.
2. Monument in Independence Square—Rayner—Robert D. Graham, Hillsboro'.
3. Mahomed II—William J. White, Warrenton.
4. Mississippi Contested Election—Prentiss—Jno. H. McGilvary, Fayetteville.
5. Feelings of an American towards England—Royster—N. L. Shaw, Harrellsville.

The efforts of all these gentlemen were very good and elicited much applause from the assembly present at the conclusion of each speech. Music by the Armory Band intervened between each speech.

Immediately after the speaking was concluded, a large portion of the audience proceeded to the ball room to regale themselves and while dull care by "tripping on the light fantastic toe." Beauty was on every side, arrayed in finery, with an uncommon supply of hoops. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, much to the enjoyment of all.

TUESDAY, THE 2ND DAY.

This day, I am sorry to say, passed off without any thing being done. No historical address; no address before the Alumni Association as on former occasions; nothing at all. In fact, it was indeed a dull day; but when night came on it was anything else, as this was the time for Archbishop Hughes to deliver the graduating Sermon. At a very early hour the College Chapel was crowded; every seat in the house appeared to be occupied, such was the great desire to hear the person who is at the head of the Catholic Church in this country. After the audience were settled, in a short time the Archbishop appeared, accompanied by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, and another, whose name I could not learn. A few minutes elapsed when Bishop Lynch arose, and in a clear and audible voice read a very fervent prayer. Immediately after which, the Archbishop arose, and after having thanked the Graduating Class for the high honor conferred upon him, which, he said, would be fondly remembered and cherished through life, proceeded with his sermon, and for a hour and a half entranced his hearers with his subject. No one could possibly take exceptions at anything that was said. It was exactly what he was invited to preach, namely a Bacalaureate or Graduating Sermon. I will not go into details, as I learn it will be published, when all can judge for themselves; every one spoke very highly of it.

WEDNESDAY, THE 3D DAY.

The crowd had increased to a very large number on Thursday, and at 10 o'clock the procession was formed in front of the west building, and after marching around the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Caldwell, first President of the University, proceeded to the College Chapel for the purpose of listening to the address before the two Literary Societies, delivered by John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank. Mr. Pool was accompanied on the rostrum, by E. J. Hale, Jr., and P. M. Butler, who acted as conductors of their respective Societies, the former representing the Philanthropic, and the latter the Dialectic Society. Mr. Hale, in a few brief but appropriate remarks, introduced the speaker to the audience, whereupon Mr. Pool arose and proceeded with his address. It occupied about one hour in its delivery. All seemed pleased with the effort. Your correspondent was so unfortunate as not to hear the greater portion of it, having a very uncomfortable seat, and the Thermometer being at about 93, it was anything but pleasant. One thing recommended it, however, and that was its brevity. He spoke with his manuscript before him altogether. This address, also, will, no doubt be published. After the address was concluded, there was a meeting of the Alumni Association in the College Library Hall; what business was transacted I did not learn.

Nothing was done on Wednesday evening until night, at 8 o'clock, when the competitors of the Sophomore Class declaimed. Below are their names and the subjects of their speeches.

I.

1. The Washington Monument—Winthrop—William W. Jones, Henderson.
2. Development of Southern Resources—Garland—Aurelius C. Jones, Texas.
3. Speech of Spartacus—Kellog—John H. Bass, Georgia.
4. Destruction of Jerusalem—Headley—William Biggs, Williamston.
5. Irish Aliens and English Victories—Shell—S. Jay Andrews, Greensboro'.
6. Parhasius—Willis—John W. Hinsdale, Fayetteville.

When the competitors who occupied the stage, a few minutes before, had retired, President Swain gave notice that the prize for the best contribution to the columns of the University Magazine would now be presented to the successful one, being in the person of Mr. Hugh Strong, of South Carolina, he having made the best contributions over several candidates for the last year.

Mr. G. L. Wilson, one of the editors of the Magazine, presented the prize in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Strong, bowing, as is usual, retired. The prize consists of several very valuable books. It was awarded by a committee.

II.

1. The invasion of States—Hunter—Henry C. Wall, Richmond County.
2. Adams and Jefferson—Everett—Ruel A. Stancill, Mississippi.
3. New Orleans—Maffit—James H. Polk, Tennessee.
4. The Abolition Party—Barksdale—Thomas G. Skinner, Perquimans County.
5. Results of Abolition Teachings—Voorhees—T. W. Taylor, Granville County.
6. Plea for the Union—Baldwin—William M. Fetter, Chapel Hill.

The efforts of all these gentlemen were very creditable and proved conclusively that they were well skilled in declamation and of the very first order.

The Band discoursed sweet strains during the intervels.

Immediately after the Exhibition, as on Monday night, a large number repaired to the Ball Room, where dancing and promenading were kept up until "the wee small hours of the night." Every one enjoying themselves to their hearts content.

THURSDAY, THE 4TH DAY.

This was the last and the principal day of Commencement. At ten o'clock the Chapel was crowded to overflowing, hundreds standing unable to obtain seats.—The exercises of this day opened with sacred music, after which a prayer was delivered by Rev. Chas. Phillips and the following orations were delivered by the fortunate Seniors who obtained first and second distinctions.

1. Latin Salutatory: Iowa M. Royster, Raleigh.
2. Where eloquence flourishes, Liberty dwells: Junius Cullon Battle, Chapel Hill.
3. Moral Courage: James Kelly, Moore County.
4. Man Worship: Erasmas Decatur Scales, Rockingham.
5. The Origin of Love—a Poem—Samuel Park Weir, Greensboro'.
6. Literary Vanity; William John King, Louisburg.
7. The Sentiment of Honor: William Joseph Headen, Chatham.
8. Emulation—its office in the work of Education: T. W. Cooper, Bertie Co.
9. The Alleged Degeneracy of the Age: George Pettigrew Bryan, Raleigh.
10. The Social duties of Men: William Martin Brooks, Chatham.
11. The Study of Men: Hugh Strong, South Carolina.
21. Common Sense: Lewis Pond, Tenn.

AFTERNOON.

1. Extemporaneous Speaking: Charles Carroll Pool, Elizabeth City.
2. Industry and Civilization: George Lovick Wilson, Newbern.
3. Influences of the Speculative Minds: William Augustus Wooster, Wilmington.
4. Annual Report of the Examining Committee, which spoke in high terms of the Students and Faculty in the manner in which things had been carried on for the last year.
5. Degrees Conferred.

The Degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon W. L. Alexander formerly a resident of this State, and late Tutor in the University, at present the President of the University of Texas.

6. The Valedictory: Edward Joseph Hale, Fayetteville.

The different orations were uncommonly good and reflected no little honor upon the Class which they represented. The Valedictory was very touching and affecting and reminded the class of 1860 that they were soon to break the ties of friendship that have been so pleasantly constructed for the last four years, that soon the faces of eighty-two men would be scattered far and wide a greater portion of whom never to meet again; several were melted to tears and it seemed hard to sever so many friends. Such friends indeed, I fear they will never meet with perhaps through life.

At the conclusion of the Valedictory the band played a piece of sacred music, a Psalm was sung. Benediction pronounced and thus closed the Commencement of 1860. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of any one. Everything passed off very pleasantly and none was disappointed with their visit. As the shades of night came on hundreds might have been seen wending their way towards the ball room, where the sweet music of Capt. Smith's band told too well, that still too, there was greater pleasure yet to be experienced in the merry mazes of the dance.

I spoke of the dances on the previous evenings as being very fine, in the first part of this, but I must truly say, Thursday evening laid the previous ones in the shade both in number of persons and in pleasure. Dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock when supper was announced which was prepared immediately under the ball room by Messrs. Dodd & Scheib of Raleigh.

It was truly gorgeous to behold, so nicely and tastefully was it arranged. The tables were bountifully loaded with everything, it seemed could never has it been the pleasure of your correspondent to see any ball supper better gotten up than this, so if any of your readers wish to get up a nice supper let them go to Raleigh and order it of Messrs. Dodd & Scheib. The crowd did justice to the supper, but it seemed as if there was as much left, as destroyed. After supper dancing again commenced which lasted "all night till broad day-light" when the numerous crowd quickly dispersed to rest their, no doubt, tired limbs before leaving. Friday at 10 o'clock nearly all the crowd had left for their different homes.

May joy and happiness ever attend them and may we always have as pleasant commencements in future times as this last. At last I am about ending this long and tedious report. I have written it all from memory, taking no notes scarcely, and if any errors have been committed, "blame the head not the heart," gentle and kind reader.

"MICE."

AN EXECUTION IN STAMBOUL.

THE BOWSTRING AND SCIMETAR.

On Sunday morning the wife and her paramour, the murderer of the late Ferik Ibrahim Pasha, suffered "the last penalty of the law" at the Stamboul end of Karakeui-bridge. Friday morning had been fixed for the execution, and then Saturday; but, for some reason not ascertainable, it was still further delayed till Sunday. As the sentence of the condemned couple had been confirmed several days before by the Sultan, it would have been immediately carried into effect but for the difficulty of finding an executioner—the popular feeling as to such services being now widely different from what it was in the "good old times," when the bowstring and the scimetar were seldom a day unused. At last, however, the (considered) high wages of five hundred piastres induced a gipsey to undertake the job; and, on Sunday morning, accordingly, this now unusual tragedy was performed in the area in front of the fowl-shops beyond the bridge.—Shortly after five o'clock (Frank time,) the prisoners were brought before the Zaptieh prison, under a guard of soldiers and cavasses—the man on foot, with his hands tied behind him, the woman in a sedan-chair. On arriving at the end of the bridge the guard formed into a half-circle, shutting out the crowd of fifty or sixty people who had gradually gathered behind them on the way from the Zaptien. The woman was then handed out of the chair, and, from the sudden tremor which seized on her after catching sight of the two upright poles with their grim cross-beams and the movement of preparation among the guard, it was evident that what could at most have been only a suspicion in her mind before, then flashed into a terrible certainty. She moaned piteously at first, then broke out into a low cry of "*aman, aman!*" (mercy, mercy,) and asked what they were going to do with her. She was told, "merely to exile her," and thus partly quieted, though still moaning and quivering with terror, was led into the old black wooden khan at the corner of the street.—There she was immediately seized and pinioned, screaming and struggling fearfully the while, till the noose, rapidly slipped over her head and pulled at either end by a cavass, had done its quieting work.

The body was then carried out and hung up on the frail gallows prepared for it.—While this half of the tragedy had been in course of accomplishment within the khan, the male culprit had suffered his punishment outside. As soon as the woman was removed into the building, an officer read aloud a statement of the prisoners crime and sentence—then announced to the wretched man for the first time. He was then told to kneel down, which he did, stretching forward his neck, without hesitation or resistance, but looking, as a bystander remarked, like a man who had died yesterday. The gipsey then drew his yatghan (a heavy inwardly-curving blade) and struck a single-handed blow close to the shoulder end of the neck; the criminal fell over on his face and made a few convulsive struggles, but three additional hacks from the sword of a cavass at length severed the head entirely from the trunk, and completed the judicial butchery. The head was then placed, face up, by the side of the body, which, with that of the woman, remained exposed to view throughout the day, with placards announcing their crime stitched to the front of both. The man was in rags, and barefooted; but the woman was dressed in a fine *yashmack*, claret colored *ferihjee*, and wide yellow leather boots—in the ordinary style of a Turkish lady. To judge from her face, which was plainly visible, on a near inspection, through the thin *yashmack*, she was about thirty-six or eight years of age, with features which still retained much of their former beauty. These last were but slightly distorted, the chief token of the agony which had passed over them being a few drops of blood round the nostrils, and a contraction of the lower muscles of the forehead. The man appeared to be about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, and though bespattered with blood his face bore all the calm and seemingly painless composure of a handsome painted mask.—Since last week we are informed that jealousy, and not a criminal intrigue with the male murderer had been the impelling motive of the woman's share in her husband's death. The latter it appears, had taken to himself a young slave, and maddened by his refusal to turn away this trespasser on the conjugal domain, the wretched wife planned and accomplished the old man's death.

LIFE OF ABE. LINCOLN, BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—We extract the following brief recital of the career of Mr. Lincoln, from one of the speeches made by Judge Douglas, during the canvass in Illinois in 1858:

I have known Mr. Lincoln for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were but comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support—I a humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. He was more successful in occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet-maker, I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else. But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy for him, because of the up-hill struggle we had in life. He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling, could outrun them at a foot race, beat them at pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse race or a first fight, were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. Hence I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune, and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1840, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot Proviso tornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from Sangamon district. I, being in the Senate of the United States was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country.—When he returned from that Congress he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was again forgotten by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the abolition Black Republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglas, for the Republican party to stand upon.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

SHELBY AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On returning from a neighboring Court we took up quarters for the night at Shelby, the County-seat of Cleaveland, which we found to be a very pleasant little village, handsomely situated on an elevated plain which overlooks an expanse of beautiful country. There are many things around to render this place an agreeable resort to the care-worn and weary. The country might be termed mountainous, being situated a sufficient distance from the Blue Ridge to be regaled by the pure mountain breezes, and to enjoy a pleasing view of her mighty blue tops, and the blooms of the evergreen laurel and ivy on the ledges of the surrounding hills gives it rather a romantic cast.

Also in the vicinity are several good mineral Springs—McBrayer's, Wilson's, and Patterson's. To the first named Spring we were induced to pay a visit. In company with a friend we rode out next morning and spent the day very pleasantly indeed. It lies about four miles north of Shelby, and has recently fallen into the hands of an enterprising gentleman whose name it now bears. The mineral propities of the water, which has been analyzed, proves it percolates through strong beds of sulphur, alum and iron, with sufficient quantities of each to render it a most effective curative in cases of general debility; and particularly we learned that there were many living witnesses of its success in cases of dyspepsia.

And besides this, the accommodations are being fitted up in a becoming style, and aside from the invalid, the pleasure-seeking will find it an agreeable resort. A spacious Ball-room, Ten-pin Alley, etc., etc., will be fitted up which will make it an entertaining place during the watering season; and from the enterprise, the superior qualities of the water and the good accommodations, we should be gratified to see it meet a liberal patronage; and those who have a *foreign thirst* for the waters of States try this, and should they be convinced it will encourage patronage of other States, and build up a reputation among the Springs of our own State which they have so long justly deserved. In doing this we encourage an enterize which has been so sadly deficient in this respect.

R.

MASONIC ADDRESS.—By request of the Tuscarora Lodge, Hon. Henry K. Nash, of Hillsborough, has consented to deliver an oration at St. John's College, in Oxford, on Monday, the 25th of June, (Sunday being the 24th,) in memory of St John the Baptist; and the members of the Masonic fraternity generally are invited to attend.

The newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are respectfully requested to notice the above in their columns.

Words of kindness are more precious than grains of gold.

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN.

FOR THE SENATE:

CHARLES F. FISHER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

N. N. FLEMING, N. F. HALL.

AD VALOREM TAXATION.

Our readers will please study the following. They are all from Opposition newspapers and orators.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"We shall soon have a just and equal system of taxation *upon all property*.—Raleigh Register, Feb. 25th.

"Mr. Pool declared that the effect of *ad valorem* tax upon property generally *would not increase the tax upon slaves*"—that the proposed change would *tax articles not now taxed*, and thus keep up the revenue of the State without increasing the tax on slaves."—*Discussion at Elizabeth City, from the Standard.*

"Above, we have stated what we understood to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that *every species of property* IS TO BE *taxed* according to its value, not only land and negroes, but *horses, cows, sheep and hogs*, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to "discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens." This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West. With Mr. Pool, ad valorem is precisely the same thing in the East as it is in the West."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

"There is also a large amount of *furniture*, plate, carriages and buggies, *wagons, carts*, and *farming tools and implements, merchandize*, bank stock, money at interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, the value of which I have no means of ascertaining, *but which would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system of taxation.*—*Ralph Gorrell.*

"The *Journal* informs its readers, in yesterday's issue, that *ad valorem* means 'that *negroes* shall be taxed according to their value.' This is a new understanding of those two little Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression, all along, that *ad valorem*, converted into English, meant 'according to value,' *and ad valorem taxation simply the levying of taxes upon all property, whether negroes, land, or any thing else*, according to the value of said property.—*Wilmington Herald.*

"Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on *Ad Valorem*, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c." "*The amendment was rejected!*"—*Proceedings of the Opposition State Convention, from the Raleigh Register.*

WHAT ABOLITIONISTS THINK OF IT.

"*Abolitionists would make capital out of the discussion which the ad valorem proposition would excite, and if they could do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State.*"—Raleigh Register, Jan. 21st, 1860.

☞ Tax slave property, and thereby make it unprofitable.—*Helper's Impending Crisis.*

WAKE COUNTY ADDRESS ON AD VALOREM.

"It cannot fail to be regarded as an illustration of the '*Irrepressible Conflict*' which ever exists between Freedom and Slavery!" "It has the same general effect as Helper's Impending Crisis!!"—*National (Abolition) Era.*

"The Greensboro' *Patriot* publishes it with approbation." "And so the Irrepressible Conflict goes on."—*Hartford (Abolition) Press.*

[This Address is now adopted by the Know Nothing party of this State and has been published in all their leading papers.]

National Democratic Resident Committee Rooms,

No. 8 ½ street, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1860.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Ch'n.
MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana.
THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana.
WILLIAM PARKSDALE, of Mississippi.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.
JOHN COCHRANE, of New York.

M. W. CLUSKEY, Secretary of Committee.

Rooms of the Committee, No. 8 ½ street, near the City Hall. All communications should be addressed to the

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, M. C., Chairman National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington, D. C.

Appointments.

Messrs. Ellis and Pool will address the people at the places and times named below.—Speaking will commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M:

Winston, Forsythe,	Wednesday,	June	13
Yadkinville, Yadkin,	Thursday,	"	14
Dobson, Surry,	Friday,	"	15
Gap Civil, Alleghany,	Saturday,	"	16
Jefferson, Ashe,	Monday,	"	18
Wilkesboro', Wilkes,	Wednesday,	"	20
Lenoir, Caldwell,	Friday,	"	22
Morganton, Burke,	Saturday,	"	23
Marion, McDowell,	Monday,	"	25

Appointments of Candidates.

The candidates for Governor request us to publish the following additional appointments. They will speak at

Burnsville, Yancey, Wednesday, 27th June.
Marshall, Madison, Friday 29th
Asheville, Buncombe, Saturday 30th.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday 2d July.
Webster, Jackson, Tuesday 3d.
Franklin, Macon, Wednesday 4th.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Monday 9th.
Columbus, Polk, Tuesday 10th.
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Wednesday 11th

The Little Adder.

Our campaign paper is yet rapidly extending its circulation, and is regarded by all who received it as a campaign paper. The Know Nothings have taken the alarm and are re-doubling their efforts to counteract the truths the little *serpent* is laying before the people. We have whipped them with their own weapons at every point. Be vigilant, Democrats, meet them with the documents. Let the people see both sides of the question.

Our first number being out of print, we will re-publish, by request, several of the articles contained in that number in our next two or three issues.

Send in the clubs. The *Adder* is killing the *Hog* and is fast silencing his grunting.

☞ Twenty-five cents for single copies—clubs of five for $1. Address the Editor of the *Banner*.

Our circulation is going up to Five Thousand Copies. That secures about Fifty Thousand Readers to the *Little Adder!* Let us issue Ten Thousand Copies.

The "Horse Leech" Story—Gov. Ellis' Card.

We invite attention to the Card of Gov. Ellis in this weeks *Banner*. The false charge that Gov. Ellis had denounced the people of the West and compared them to the "Horse leech," has been persisted in by an unscrupulous set of demagogues, notwithstanding his denial of it and his repeated explanations of what he did say and mean. The rule ordinarily observed amongst gentlemen is to receive a disclaimer and there end the matter. This rule has not been applied to Gov. Ellis. In this, as in other matters, he has been treated as no gentleman ever before was treated.

The absurdity of the thing was in itself sufficient to convince men of ordinary intelligence that it was false. To insist that it was true was to deny Gov. Ellis the possession of common sense. With a wary antagonist—one skilled in clap-trap and demagoguery, and used to taking every advantage resorted to in our courts by the special pleader; with an audience largely opposed to him politically, and closely watching with a desire to pervert and distort every word he uttered; with three or four reporters for the press present, to send forth what he said to all the State, and with a full knowledge that every press in the State was anxiously watching for the report of the *first discussion*, and that all the people of the State were no less anxiously watching for it,—with all this, was it reasonable to insist that Gov. Ellis would use terms or apply epithets to the people of one half of the State—his own people, too,—calculated to injure his own prospects and to advance the election of his opponent? What rational mind can harbor the idea for a moment? We have no hesitation in saying that not one in a hundred of those who have urged this slander believe it. It is urged for effect to injure Gov. Ellis, but it is urged in vain.

As we have said Gov. Ellis has repeatedly denied the construction put upon his words; but still it is insisted upon, and now he has taken the trouble to explain the matter in writing that the people may judge for themselves.

One word to the Editor of the Murfreesboro' *Citizen*. We think Mr. Foster was hasty in making up a question of veracity. The matter involved no such question. Gov. Ellis never denied using the terms reported, but he denied the application of them to the people of the West. We have had probably more experience as a Reportor than the editor of the *Citizen*, and we know it is by no means uncommon to lose the connection of a sentence and very honestly to pervert the meaning of the speaker. In all such cases it has been the custom of that profession to give way to the speaker when the question is of construction, because he is supposed to know what he is driving at and the Reporter has to wait to find out from the speaker. Mr. Foster's report may have been correct so far as it went, but it was not full by any means; and as the Reporter did not give *all* Gov. Ellis said the reader cannot tell whether it bears the construction given to it by Mr. Foster or not. We have no idea that Mr. Foster had any intention to misrepresent Gov. Ellis, but that he has done so we have doubt. But that by no means involves a question of veracity. It was done unintentionally and is by no means uncommon where the *substance* of a debate merely is reported.

The Standard, Mr. Bledsoe and the Banner.

The *Banner* did not say Mr. Holden had thrust the name of Mr. Bledsoe before the Wake county Convention at which he was beaten 20 districts to 1. It will be time enough for our cotemporary to meet this charge when it is made. The editor of the *Standard* volunteers the statement that he did so thrust Mr. Bledsoe's name before the Convention, feeling sure, as he says, "he would be defeated by a large majority." We are not going to enquire *why* Mr. Holden did so, with a knowledge that the Convention would vote Mr. Bledsoe down. Mr. Holden says he "had no authority from Mr. Bledsoe to nominate him." Was it not done with Mr. Bledsoe's knowledge and consent?

We charged Mr. Bledsoe with thrusting his name before the Convention to take the chance of a nomination, and, having failed to get it, with declaring himself an *independent* candidate, knowing at the time he did so, that the Know Nothings had left a gap in their ticket for him. This charge we repeat, and as evidence of its truth, he was nominated with his knowledge and consent—he refused to allow his name to be withdrawn or kept back—he declared he would have accepted the nomination if he had got it—and he is now in the arms of the Know Nothings, opposing the nominee of the Convention in which he was so ingloriously defeated.—That's the state of the case.

Mr. Holden says, "we certainly thought, *and had reason to believe*, when we nominated Mr. Bledsoe, that he would abide the action of the Convention." So did everybody else, we presume, who regarded Mr. Bledsoe as a good Democrat. It appears, however, that Mr. Holden and everybody else were mistaken in their man. It is evident Mr. Bledsoe will not do to tie to. He is *fishy*—very fishy—and will do as *he* thinks best, no matter what others may say or think. He will *make* the Democracy of Wake elect him or he will disorganize them if he can! But he will fail in both.

We made no complaint that Mr. Holden nominated Mr. Bledsoe. He had a right to do so and we never thought of attaching blame to the act, and we are at a loss now to imagine why our cotemporary should put in a seeming plea for the disorganizer who it appears deceived even the gentleman who nominated him. It has been the custom of the *Standard* to denounce disorganizers bitterly and to fight boldly for party organization. Up to this hour not one word of censure has it used towards this last disturber of the party's peace—nothing but regrets that he should think proper to act as he has done. It is not for us to say to Mr. Holden what he should do or say; but the question is frequently asked why it is that an attempt should be allowed to disorganize the Metropolitan Democracy, under the very nose of the Metropolitan Organ of the party, without a word of denunciation. Messrs. Venable, Sheppard, McRae, L. B. Saunders and others, suffered from the *Standard's* lash, why is Mr. Bledsoe permitted to act in a more outrageous manner than they with impunity?

For one press we promise to do our duty towards Mr. Bledsoe.

☞ NEW STERLING P. O.—A new subscriber to the *Banner* from this post office, has forgotten to send us his name. We have received the money but of course cannot send the paper till we have the subscriber's name.

☞ We learn that W. S. Devane, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the young ladies of the Clinton Female Institute, on the 28th day of this month.

The Candidates in Salisbury.

The candidates for the Legislature will open the canvass in Salisbury, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23d inst. Taxpayers of Rowan attend and see what position those gentlemen occupy who are now seeking for your suffrages. The interests you have at stake require that you should make a little sacrifice of time and trouble in looking after them. We honestly believe that the proposed scheme of the Know Nothings is one of the most extraordinary schemes ever proposed to a tax-paying people. We believe it will add—greatly add—to the heavy burdens now crushing the farming interests. Examine the question for yourselves—don't take for granted what any one tells you—look into it for yourselves. If the Democratic candidates cannot satisfy you they are your friends *vote against them*. If, on the other hand, the Know Nothing candidates fail to make out a clear case, then vote against *them*. Remember that *they* have sought the change—not *you*, who pay the taxes, nor the Democratic party. They have mounted this hobby to ride into office, and if you are not convinced that their hobby may be ridden to your advantage, then you ought, as no doubt you will, set your seal of condemnation upon them for an attempt to advance themselves at the risk of your injury or ruin. As a Democrat we challenge the fullest discussion.—As thinking and rational men you have a right, nay it is your duty, to demand a thorough discussion of this question, that you may know where each candidate stands, and how the solution of the question will affect your interests individually and the general good of the State.

☞ Attend the discussion, then, on Saturday next.

"Private Interest" and Public Morals.

The Greensboro' *Ad* can't understand why a thing *is* that *isn't*. It is surprised that in almost every county some old Democratic "stager" is declining to run for the Legislature this year. This is not true, in the first place. Indeed the probability is that the next will be the most talented and best experienced Democratic Legislature the State has ever had. But if it were true, it might easily be accounted for, by looking to the disgraceful scenes of last session, in which the rowdyism and blackguardism of Know Nothings were so conspicuous. Does the *Ad* forget those scenes in which the Know Nothing members were the chief actors—scenes which we witnessed and which shocked and outraged the feelings of all decent men? Can the people of the State have forgotten those scenes, and can it be possible that the people of any county in this State will so far forget what is due to their own character as to send back to the Legislature, with their endorsement, any one of the actors in those scenes?

Shortly after the memorable time last session when the nomination of magistrates was before the Senate, an eminent, aged patriot of this State told us he had just received a letter from his son, who was in the service of his country in a distant State, telling him he had seen a paper containing the proceedings of *that time*, and concluding with these words: "Father, I burnt that paper, for I feared some one might take it up and read it *and see what State it was from!*" The blush of shame was forced upon the soldier's brow, and he destroyed that record of his native State. Would it be matter of wonder, then, if all decent men should shrink from such an association? We think not.

☞ Jonathan Worth, Esq., has been nominated as the opposition candidate for the Senate in Randolph and Alamance. The people of Rowan and Davie say that they intend to send a gentleman by the name of Chas. F. Fisher to the Legislature this year, and thus let him have a chance to meet his antagonist, Worth, face to face.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Yes, friend Yates, the people of Rowan and Davie *will* undoubtedly send Mr. Fisher to the Legislature to meet that meek, christian gentleman, Jonathan Worth. The understanding which has existed between the counties of Randolph and Davie to send a Senator to the Legislature alternately, has been laid aside this year and friend Jonathan is again turned loose upon Mr. Fisher. In passing through Alamance a short time ago, in company with a member of the Opposition in the last Legislature, we heard this matter boasted of by a friend of Worth's in these terms: "Jonathan Worth took an inventory of Charley Fisher in the last Legislature and I'll be d—d if he don't sell him out in the next!" This is the express design of the re-election of Jonathan Worth. We leave it to the spirit of fair play of the people of Rowan and Davie whether this is the manner of treating Mr. Fisher they can approve of, and whether Mr. Fisher should not be placed in a position to meet Mr. Worth and his aiders and abettors upon common and equal ground? We know, from a knowledge of the feelings which actuate *men* everywhere, that the people of Rowan and Davie will not stand by and see Mr. Fisher attacked with his hands tied.

The Asheville News.

It is with great pleasure we announce the republication of that fearless and sterling Democratic paper, the Asheville *News*. It was much needed in the mountain region. The present editor W. M. Hardy, Esq., is an able writer, is well posted, and will write what he knows to be true in spite of "creation." He sets himself before his readers with characteristic modesty and with equisite taste. Come, brother Hardy, tuck up your sleeves to your work, you have a strong, a glorious cause to advocate, you have ability to carry on the work, and you have good men and sensible ones to appeal to. Your mountain country is more deeply interested in the defeat of this *ad valorem* humbug than any other portion of the State. Stand by your friends and signally rebuke your enemies.

Gov. Ellis is known to you, *and so too is John Pool.* Can you have the slightest hesitation in choosing between them? We think not; and we will listen anxiously to hear that terrible "thunder from the mountains" which has so often appalled the enemies of Democracy.

We give you good cheer. From the East and from the Centre the news is cheering for Ellis and anti-humbug. What cheer from the Mountains?

The following is the salutatory of the editor:

"We to-day assume for a short time the Editorial charge of the "*News.*"

The Press has been purchased by a gentleman who has had considerable experience as an Editor, and well known as a vigorous writer, and sterling Democrat.

We regret that business of an imperative character renders it impossible for him to take charge of the "paper" at once, but we can state with certainty, that he will assume the Editorial *reins* before the close of the political campaign—now raging so fiercely in North Carolina, and we have no doubt but what he will do good service in the Democratic cause.

We call upon the Democracy throughout this Congressional District to exert themselves, and increase as much as possible the circulation of a paper, which has heretofore so materially benefitted our Party, and the loss of which, since its discontinuance, has occasioned us such serious inconvenience. Having no experience in business of this kind, we throw ourselves upon the kind indulgence of the Press, and the numerous patrons of the *News*.

W. M. HARDY.

THE HORSE-LEECH STORY.

CARD FROM GOV. ELLIS.

To the Editor of the Salisbury Banner:

In the last issue of the Raleigh Register, is to be found a card from Mr. C. H. Foster, one of the Reporters of the discussion between Mr. Pool and myself, at Gatesville, from which I make the following extract:

"I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement, that Gov. Ellis said at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State Treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West, like the horse leech, still cried more! more! an inaccurate account. I have heard furthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied, on several occasions, that he ever made any such remark.

"Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness, as a consideration higher than any demands of partizan expediency, and knowing most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to re-affirm my statement in that regard," &c. * *

"I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity."

Now if that gentleman had been correctly informed as to my explanation of the matter referred to, which was made at Smithfield, near two months since, I cannot conceive that could have written the card which appears in the Register.—In that explanation, the question was made of his "*truthfulness*" and no reflection cast upon his "personal honor;" nor did I deny using certain figures of speech found in the reports. What I did say was, that the reporters had erroneously represented me as *applying* these figures of speech to the "West," when an entirely different application of them was designed and made by me. That instead of applying them to the people of the West, a majority of whom I believed then and believe now to be opposed to this new scheme of taxation, they were applied to the politicians of the opposition party, who had proposed and were advocating a system of taxation, the necessary results of which would be to increase the inequalities of taxation now existing between the two sections of the State, and to revive sectional jealousies and controversies.

I made no question then, nor do I now, of the "truthfulness" of any one. I have no doubt but that the reporters presented my meaning to the public, upon this point, as they understood it. At the same time, it is not claiming too much for myself, that having prepared my argument upon an important question with some care, I should have some knowledge and recollection of what I did mean on the occasion referred to, and of what I said.

It would be strange indeed, had I applied offensive epithets to a large portion of the voters of the State, the support of a majority of whom I expected to obtain—and that too, in the presence of two reporters of the Opposition party.

A reference to my notes used at that time, enables me to give the precise words employed, with their proper connection.

I laid down the proposition that the plan of taxation proposed by the Opposition, would have the effect to increase the burthen of taxes upon the Eastern part of the State, as compared with the West; and as a necessary consequence, the West would lose a portion of her representatives in the Senate, as taxation there was the basis of representation; a result not to be desired by either section, and one that would work detriment to the general welfare of the State, by exciting sectional controversies and retarding all useful improvements.

In the argument used to prove this proposition, that part of our Constitution proposed to be changed was referred to as a compromise between the two sections, when the following language was used:

"Such, Fellow-citizens, was the origin of this compromise. Let us look for a moment at its practical working. Like the covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought instantaneous peace to a distracted people, and from that day forth we went forward as one united people in the march of prosperity and greatness. Now, gentlemen, you will mark carefully one feature of this compromise. It was not intended merely for a day. The taxes of North Carolina were then only some $85,000, and it would have been a matter of no great consequence had slave property paid the whole of them. It was made for the future—for this our time, when railroads are to be constructed through the mountains, and when public debt must be contracted for that purpose, and public taxes increased to pay the interest on that debt—a period and a condition of affairs, then clearly foreseen. Nor was it, on the the other hand, intended to prevent the construction of such works. The people of the East of that day, knew them to be useful, and knew that they ought and would be built, and that increased taxes on that account, would and must follow, of which they were willing, cheerfully, to pay their just part. They only desired to be protected against the payment of *more* than their just proportion. And now, gentlemen, does not the East pay her just proportion of the public burthens? Let us see how the account stands. The 1st Congressional District pays into the public Treasury, annually, $92,648—while the 8th District, where these expenditures are mainly to be made, pays $43,240.

The small county of Gates for instance, where there is no expenditure of consequence for public works, pays at this time $5,491, while the county of Burke, larger and more populous, where some $500,000 are to be expended on public works, pays $4,472. Now I submit to you, aye, to all candid men East and West, whether this is not the full measure of your proportion of the public taxes? Yet, there is an inexorable demand for more. Though you pay your just measure,—full, heaped up and running over, yet the cry is, like the horse leech give! give!—like the grave more! more!"

The argument then goes on to show that this cry for more, is to be found in this proposition to change the Constitution and the adoption of the ad valorem system, which would necessarily result in increasing the disproportion of taxes paid by the two sections, and thereby disturb the balance of representation in the Senate.—That the East have more property than the West—a consequence of her superior market facilities and being an older settled country—and must necessarily under the ad valorem system pay more taxes. In which argument the following language was used:

"But why this proposed change? Do the people ask it? No! Why sir, out of 50 Senators, only some 10 voted for the proposition at the last Legislature. Who asks it then, and for what purpose? Mr. Badger asks it, Mr. Pool asks it, the Opposition Convention ask it, as they say that a system of equal taxation may be adopted, but as I say, and expect to prove, that an Opposition Senator, and Governor, and Opposition Judges may be made."

The foregoing extracts are the precise words used by me in the discussion referred to. They were written down among my notes just as they are given here, and I was particular to follow my notes very closely, as that was the first discussion in the canvass. They were written out at length because of the figures appearing in them, about which I wished to be accurate, and because of the figure of speech quoted, which was not clearly remembered by me, and which I desired to present correctly.

In these extracts, although an inequality of taxes paid by the two sections is shown, and it is represented there was a cry for more, yet, no where is the *West* represented as making that cry. It is represented as coming from the politicians of the Opposition party, who were the authors and advocates of a system of taxation, in which this cry was to be found. It was this system that to produce "*more*" and herein was the "*demand*" for more.

Indeed, my entire speech proceeded upon the ground that this new scheme of taxation was the mere device of politicians, to subserve party purposes, and that the proposition for a change did not proceed from the people at all, whether East or West.

In the same speech, I distinctly said that I did not propose to make any change in the present proportion of taxes, as paid by the East and West—that necessary public works were being constructed in the West, and these taxes were paid to aid in their construction. Yet I was at the same time opposed to *increasing* this disproportion, because it would be unjust within itself, and such an increase would excite sectional conflicts and jealousies, that might result in retarding useful works now prosperously progressing to completion.

I have been thus minute, in order that justice might be done others, while claiming it for myself. While in the extracts given and the train of argument referred to, it will clearly appear that language used by me, and which language I have not at any time denied, was erroneously applied by the reporters to the "West," it will at the same time appear how a mistake of the kind might be made without any suspicion of an intention to misrepresent.

The rule laid down by Mr. Foster, that a difference, as to the statement in a report, presents an "*issue of veracity*" between the persons entertaining such differences, is indeed a loose one, and one that would operate quite as hardly upon reporters themselves as upon other persons—and we need not travel far to show this.

Mr. Foster's report of my Gatesville speech, contains the following language:

"The main purpose of his visit was to explain the principles and policy of the Democratic party. His opponent, Mr. Pool, between whom and himself no difference upon national politics existed, yet stood widely asunder from him on a great question of State policy."

The report of Mr. Garner (Op.) contains the following: "He said there was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs." Now either Mr. Foster or Mr. Garner is in error.—Their reports in this particular are at points. Both cannot be accurate. Now if Mr. Garner insists on the accuracy of his own report and denies that of Mr. Foster, then according to Mr. Foster's own rule, an issue of veracity would be raised between them.

Now if Mr. Garner were to call on me to give evidence upon this issue, I would be compelled to say that his report upon this point was correct and Mr. Foster's was erroneous, and I have no doubt every one else who heard us would concur in this evidence.

This little instance, occurring in the same debate, shows very clearly that reporters themselves are not infallible, and that they too, need a little of that charity which should be extended to other men. Every one knows the circumstances under which reports are made in this State. None of them are full and many of the most accurate contain errors. The discussions between Mr. Pool and myself occupy about four hours, and if published in full would fill some ten columns of the largest newspaper in the State. Now I have not yet seen a report that filled more than about three columns, so that more than two-thirds of our speeches are not reported at all.

The comments of the Opposition papers upon the reports of my speech, I leave to pass for what they are worth. I know they have been circulated extensively in the West for the purpose of prejudicing me with a people in whose cause I have been laboring for the past sixteen years, having raised my voice in their behalf during my first session in the Legislature in 1844—and having at no period from that time to this, remitted my exertions to promote their interests. And this was done too, while some of those who are now holding me up as derelict to Western interests were speaking and voting directly against those interests. But two years ago, some of the most prominent papers of the Opposition, were dealing heavy blows upon the cause of Western interests, while I, upon every stump from the ocean to the mountains, was battling in behalf of those interests.

Everywhere my best ability was employed to convince our people of the importance of completing our Western railroads as speedily as practicable, and that it was practicable and consistent with the best interests of the State to complete them as speedily as the work could be accomplished. I was often compelled in this labor, to meet excited prejudices existing in the minds of some of our best citizens, at the risk too, of incurring their displeasure; yet I met them boldly, openly and without equivocation or reserve.

But of all the obstacles that presented themselves, none were so obstinate as certain leading Opposition papers, that week after week teemed with exaggerated statements and figures of the cost of these works, calculated to frighten the people from their support. And if the people of the West have any one to blame now for not obtaining such aid for their public works at the last session of the Legislature as they desired, I know of none upon whom that blame could with more propriety be visited than upon these same papers.

These things the people of the West well remember. They know who their true and consistent friends are, and I am perfectly willing to abide their decision without a fear of the result. And I feel very sure too, that they will arrive at the conclusion, that any action by public men calculated to excite sectional jealousies, will not tend to advance their interests.

I know of no cause more directly calculated to retard, if not materially to obstruct, the progress of public works in the West, than a sectional controversy between the East and the West upon the subject of amending the Constitution as proposed by the Opposition.

In no instance of my life have I felt that I occupied a position of truer devotion to these works than the position I now occupy upon the question of amending our State Constitution and adopting the system of ad valorem taxation. These works are needed at once. Our Western connexions should be made without delay, in order to give life to the capital already invested, and that the resources of the country itself may be developed. This is being done and can be accomplished at an early day, under the present order of things. Let this order remain. Let us not fly from certainty to uncertainty. The interests now involved in Western improvements are too great and too varied to be subjected to dangerous experiments. We are progressing surely and certainly with these works, and they will continue to progress surely and certainly to completion, unless their friends are tempted to engage in political experiments upon our social system, the results of which, to say the least, rest in doubt and uncertainty.

I must apologise for having occupied so much of your space. What I have said I deem necessary, under the circumstances. I hope to visit all of the Western Counties soon. Indeed I shall make it a point to do so. I desire to meet the people, to whose interests I have been represented as being recreant—in order that they may have an opportunity of determining, with all the lights before them, who their true friends are.

Respectfully, &c.,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1860.

We have a question to put to our neighbor of the *Banner*. Did you, or did you not, encourage and assist Mr. Bledsoe in the last Legislature, in preparing the facts which constituted the ground work of his arguments in favor of *ad valorem;* and were you not then warmly in favor of equal taxation?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Certainly, sir, we will answer your *two* questions. To the first we answer *wedid not.* Yours second question is indefinite. If you mean to ask werewe in favor of what you or your party term "equal taxation" we reply *no, never*, and never expect to be, so long as we are capable of judging between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. But as regards *equal taxation, truly, we always were and are now* in favor of it. Are you answered?

And now as one good turn deserves another, perhaps you will answer *us* "a question." Did you, or did you not, in a conversation with us, at our room, last January, when we were telling you of the article we had prepared on the "Address of the Wake County Working Men's Association," and were giving you our views of its mischievous and dangerous tendency—did you or did you not join in with us in our views and fully agree with us? And if so, are you of the same opinion yet? And again, was there not a third person present who heard what passed between us?

The Legislature.

New Hanover.—Eli W. Hall, Esq., is the nominee of the Democracy for the Senate, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., for the Commons. No stronger or better ticket in the State.

Hertford County.—J. W. Moore, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this county.

Currituck and Camden.—The Democracy have put forth H. M. Baxter for the Senate in this District. For the Commons in Currituck B. T. Simmons.

Northampton.—J. M. S. Rogers is the Democratic nominee for the Senate. For the Commons, M. W. Ransom and W. W. Peebles, Esqs.,

Pasquotank.—W. F. Matin, Esq., is out for the Commons.

Craven.—For the Senate the Democracy have put forth N. H. Street, Esq., and for the Commons, D. K. McRae and Albert Reel, Esqs.

Buncombe District.—We learn from the Asheville *News* that G. W. Chandler is the K. N. candidate in this district. No candidates for the Commons in Buncombe yet.

Burke District.—The *News* also learns the Hon. W. W. Avery and Col. B. S. Gaither will be the opposing candidate for the Senate. We learn that John Pearson, Esq., will be the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Burke.

McDowell.—J. A. Fleming is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in McDowell—opposed by Chas. H. Burgin, Esq.. Mr. Fleming will be elected and so will Messrs. Avery and Pearson.

Alamance.—Junius I. Scales, Esq., having declined a re-nomination—(we have a good mind to tell that his being recently married was the cause)—John Tabscott, Esq., has been nominated by the Democracy for the Commons.

For the Banner.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DAVIE.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., the Democracy of Davie assembled in the Court House, in Mocksville, for the purpose of taking action upon the nomination heretofore made in Rowan, of a democratic candidate for the Senate for Rowan and Davie.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Wiseman, Charles Anderson, Esq., was called to the chair and D. S. Shuk, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Benton Ijames, Esq., after briefly explaining the object of the meeting offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do cordially approve and ratify the nomination of Charles F. Fisher for the Senate, and will use all proper efforts to secure his election.

A committee was moved to inform Mr. Fisher of the action of the meeting, but it being announced to the meeting that Mr. Fisher was present, he was loudly called for and coming forward he gracefully accepted the nomination in a short but powerful and telling speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Fisher's speech the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Chmn.
D. S. SHUK, Sec'y.

ACCIDENT.—On last Sunday the horses of Marcus Erwin, Esq., ran away with a buggy in which that gentleman, L. F. Churchhill and a negro boy were riding.—Mr. Churchill, in attempting to leap from the buggy, fell and dislocated a knee and an elbow joint. Mr. Erwin and the boy were thrown from the buggy; the former escaped unhurt—the latter received a severe cut upon the head.

The accident occurred in sight of this place, Messrs. E. & C. having just started to Shelby.—*Rutherford Enquirer*

☞ "Democracy is doomed, its doom was sealed on the bloody fields of Kansas and on the heights of Harper's Ferry!"—*H. C. Jones, jr., one of the K. N. candidates for the Commons in Rowan.*

The above is very strange language for an opposition man who expects the votes of Southern men. So the men who sealed the doom of Democracy on the bloody fields of Kansas and on the heights of Harper's Ferry, have employed the opposition to declare and praise their glorious work. Who will explain the meaning of the above sentence.—*Carolinian.*

For the Banner

KNOW NOTHING AND DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN DAVIE.

Mr. Boyden's Harangue—Mr. Walser's Lamentations over the Degeneracy of the Times—Mr. Fisher's Nomination by the Democracy of Davie—his Acceptance—Great Enthusiasm of the Democracy of Davie.

MR. EDITOR:—On Tuesday last there were two political meetings at the Court House in Davie. The first was a Whig, Opposition, Know Nothing, Union meeting! Dr. Ramsey's nomination for the Senate was ratified. Henry Seward, Esq., was nominated as the W. O. K. N. U. candidate for the Commons, and W. A. Merony, for Sheriff.

Hon. N. Boyden being present, was, as a matter of course, cocked and primed with a speech. Being called upon and introduced as one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of the *great union conservative* party, he proceeded, after stating that he missed a County Court and bore his own expenses to be present at the aforesaid Convention, to give an account of the sayings and doings of that conclave, which, according to Mr. Boyden was *prehaps* the greatest and most imposing body of the kind that ever assembled in this country; embracing as it did all the talent, patriotism and conservatism of the nation. It was not a Convention, he said, of the Whig party, for the Whig party had been dead for many years; nor of the American party, nor of the Democratic party, nor of the Republican party; but that it was composed of the union men of all parties; that Bell was a great man and Everett a greater, and that upon their election depended the salvation of the country.

He then pitched incontinently into the Charleston Convention. He denounced the *spatter sovereigns* and the *anti-squatter sovereigns*—squatter sovereignty was worse than the Wilmot *proviso*—the doctrine of the Congressional intervention men was worse still; the Kansas Nebraska bill had "brought death into the world and all our woe" and John Bell and R. C. Puryear, were great men because they opposed the same, and, *e converso*, he should have stated that George E. Badger, and numerous other southern Whigs, were very bad men because they were in favor of it. Mr. B. in the course of his remarks, said, that in case a Black Republican was elected to the Presidency, he ought and should be inaugurated, and any one who resisted his inauguration would be a *miserable traitor, worse than John Brown, and ought to be hung.* I forbear to speak further of Mr. Boyden's speech, I will only add that it was such a speech as Mr. Boyden alone can make in North Carolina.

I have dwelt too long upon Mr. Boyden's speech, to be able to do justice to that of Mr. Walser. This latter production was principally a rehash of a certain electioneering document entitled "What it costs to be governed" and for further particulars you are referred to that interesting document.

The Opposition Convention having held possession of the Court House until late in the afternoon, finally gave way, and a democratic meeting was immediately called which unanimously ratified the nomination of Charles F. Fisher, as the Democratic candidate for the Senate. Mr. Fisher being present was loudly called for and coming forward was greeted with tremendous applause. Mr. Fisher, said, he had come to see the people of Davie, to mingle with them, to talk with them, and especially to ascertain what they thought of a nomination recently made by the Democracy of Rowan for the Senate; he was gratified that it met their approbation; he felt grateful to them for the manifestation of their confidence and approbation which was conveyed in the action of the meeting. For many years his occupation and pursuits had been such as to lead him in a far different channel from that of party politics but in entering again upon the arena of political life, he wished to announce his hearty co-opperation with the national democratic party They had heard a remarkable speech to-day, and he would call the attention of the people to an unusual admission made in that speech, which was, that the old Whig party was dead and buried. He asked the members of the old Whig party where they were going? Were they going to join this new self-styled union party composed of antiquated politicians which recently assembled in Baltimore, a party which had not the organization nor the power for good, the only tendency of which would be to draw off a few votes from the Democratic candidates and thus render more probably the election of a black republican. It was high time every patriot was beginning to look around and see to what party he ought to attach himself in order to prevent so disastrous an event as the election of a black republican to the Chief Majestracy of this country.—It had been charged that the Democratic party was a disunion party; such was not the case. The Democratic party was for the union, but a union with the *constitution.* It was the only party which had the power and the will to save the country, and he confidently believed it would do so. It had been predicted that the party would fall to pieces at Baltimore, but he believed that the party would unite and put forward a candidate and a platform which would be acceptable to every national Democrat.

Mr. Fisher stated that he would like to say something upon the new hobby of the Opposition called *ad valorem*, but it was late, he supposed the people were wearied having waited patiently through the long sitting of the Opposition Convention in order to be present; but here there were loud cries of "*go on,*" "*go on.*" Mr. Fisher then proceeded briefly to notice *ad valorem*, and as he proceeded, this great humbug dissolved before him. He showed by facts and figures which he took from the comptrollers report that by the opperation of ad valorem on the property already taxed according to the theory of 10 cents on the $100 worth, a deficiency would be created in the revenue which would have to be supplied by a tax upon the farming interests of the country, from articles which had not heretofore been taxed. He would not make an argument to them, he would state facts, and he was one of those who thought that the people once in possession of the facts had sense enough to draw their own inferences.—Having shown that this great deficiency would arise under *ad valorem*, he asked them where the tax to supply this deficiency was to come from; he left for them to answer. Mr. Fisher in concluding his remarks, said, he had only given them a few facts in regard to *ad valorem*, he had not had time to collect others, but he expected to mingle fully with the people, he expected to be present at the tax payings in the

county, and he intended to bring before the people facts and figures which would confound the advocates of this measure.

The people listened to Mr. Fisher with the most profound attention, he was frequently greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. He made a most favorable impression upon all parties. *He is a chip off of the old block.*

He is a good speaker, cool and collected, forcible and *perspicuous* in his style, with a good voice, clear and distinct enunciation, courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing, rejecting all cant and demagoguical appeals, he drives right home to the subject. He convinces the understanding, he steals the heart away. *Mark you*, he has got a through ticket and he is going through.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SURRY.

The Democracy of Surry met according to adjournment on the 1st Saturday in June, at the Court House in Dobson.—On motion of Chas. Whitlock, the meeting was duly organized by calling D. M. Cooper, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. H. Maxwell, Secretary. The objects of the meeting were then explained by the chairman to be, the nomination of a candidate, to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature, of N. C. Also, a candidate to represent Surry in the Commons, and also for Sheriff. There being no delegates from Ashe, Watauga nor Yadkin, it was unanimously resolved that Joseph Dobson, be recommended as our first choice, and the nomination be left open for the ratification of the other counties.

A committee of one, from each Captain's District, were then appointed to draft resolutions, whereupon they united and in a short time reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform upon the question of slavery.

That we deny the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States or Territories. That the Territories shall control and regulate the question; subject only to the decision of the Supreme Court.

2. That we regard the secession from the Charleston convention, of a portion of the delegates, from some of the Southern States, as premature and uncalled for.

3. That we will cordially support the nominee of the Baltimore convention, and that will support no man for the Legislature, who will not support its nominee.

4. That we cordially approve of the able and patriotic course of Gov. Ellis, and will give him our united support for re-election.

5. That we are opposed to the system of Ad Valorem Taxation as recommended by the Opposition party, and advocated by John Pool, the Know Nothing Candidate for Governor.

6. That we recommend our Representatives to use all honorable means to pass a law, to remove the obstructions from the Yadkin River, for the free passage of fish.

7. That we cordially approve of the course of the late Representative, in the house of Commons, R. E. Reeves, Esq., and particularly, his efforts in procuring the passage of a Bill, removing the obstructions to the free passage of fish, up the Yadkin River, and we believe the consummation of our rights, have been defeated only by imposition and fraud, palmed upon the Supreme Court of N. C.

The vote was then taken on the Resolution seriatem, and unanimously adopted.

The convention then commenced balloting for candidates, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Col. H. M. Waugh, in the Commons, and Wm. Haymore, for Sheriff.

J. E. Reeves moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Sentinel* and Salisbury *Banner*. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

M. D. COOPER, Ch'n.
JAMES H. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—On Monday and Tuesday last the following gentlemen obtained Licenses to practice law, viz.

In the County Courts.

J B Lowrie, Charlott.
J W Gidney, Shelby, N. C.
R B B Houston, Catawba county.
A J Harrison, Leasburg, Caswell county.
J H Jernigan Hertford county.
Geo B Barnes, Northampton county.
R W Nixon, New Hanover.
John C Gilmer, Surry county.
A S Fraley, Statesville.
John T Cook. Warrenton.
I S Robins, Randolph county.
H E Stilly, Washington, N C.
A C Avery, Burke county.
Hugh L Cole, Newbern.

In the Superior Court.

J L Stewart, Chapel Hill.
B B Bulla, Ashborough.
James Bulla.
W K Barham, Franklin.
C H Thomas, "
H S Patterson, "
French Strange, Fayetteville.
H W Horne.
James C McRae.
W E Canady, Granville,
Alex'r Justice, Newbern,
E B Withers, Caswell.
H B Daniel, Bladen.
J T Morehead, Jr., Greensborough.
R T B nnet, Anson.
J J Martin, Martin.
W H Young, Granville.
J W Graham, Hillsborough.
Fred Phillips, Tarborough.
J S Barnes, Wilson.
Julius W Wright. Wilmington.
W C Lord, Salisbury.

Mr. Frank I. Wilson, now a pretty regular correspondent of that *good Democratic paper(?)* the Raleigh *Register*, says that since the nomination of Governor Ellis, he sent, or had sent two hundred copies of *his* address, to the town of Wilmington. That was all right. The more the better for anti-ad valorem. It is further said that Mr. Wilson assigned as a reason for sending these copies, the appearance of *something* in the *Journal* but *what* or *when* we don't know, neither do we care. That is all right, too—we have no objections, especially as there is some trunk making carried on here, and even the Opposition have had too much sense to think of using the immortal *two hundred* addresses for any other purposes than lining these conveniences so necessary to the travelling public. We err—one leading member of the Opposition did, to our own knowledge, commit his copy to the flames. The sooner they are all so served, the better for Mr. Wilson's reputation.—*Journal.*

[From the North Carolinian.]

APPLY REASON TO THE MATTER.

MR. EDITOR: The advocates of *ad valorem* taxation expect to gull the people into the belief that under the proposed system, ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, (or one tenth of one per cent,) will be amply sufficient to float the present debt of the State, and provide for the ordinary expenses of Government.—This would of course, amount to a considerable reduction of the taxes, upon many of our citizens, and as such is supposed to be a potential argument in favor of the plan. I apprehend, however, that there is an error in some of the figures upon which the calculation is based, and a failure to examine the subject in all its bearings. So believing, I propose to investigate the matter, with a view of ascertaining, if I can where the error lies, and suggesting in what points there has been a neglect to institute the inquiries necessary to a perfect understanding of the subject.

To enable those gentlemen to arrive at their plausible conclusions, they have been obliged to *assume* that the entire property of the State, is worth *seven hundred millions of dollars*. It would have been quite as easy to allege that the value was still greater than this, and hence, a sum less than one tenth of one per cent, would be sufficient. Let us see if the assumption is well founded. If it is not, the whole argument based upon it falls to the ground.

I find, from the Comptroller's report for the fiscal year, ending the 30th of September 1858 (and this is the *best and only evidence* which can be produced) that the aggregate value of real estate, is a little less than $98,000,000. From the same source, it appears that there are 150,926, black polls, and this is generally considered about one half of the entire slave population of the State. At present prices, the negroes are worth, in round numbers, $200,000,000. We have, then, the value of real estate and slaves, about $300,000,000. In what does the balance of the $700,000,000, as alleged by Mr. Pool consist? The Comptroller's report shows that the Banking and other capital is not more than $33,000,000. These which are the leading items of property, make a total of $333,000,000. Now I undertake to assert that no man who has any regard for his reputation, will risk it by declaring that the residue of the property of our citizens, within the limits of the State, can possibly swell the value of the entire estate, to an amount exceeding $500,000,000. I do not believe it is so much by many millions, and I defy the production of any evidence sufficient to satisfy an ordinary intellect to justify the extraordinary calculations of the opposition candidate for Governor. The fact is, it was necessary to save his argument, that he should assume a very large value for all the property of the State, and the wonder is, he did not go much farther.

But suppose the estimate of Mr. Pool is correct, and that ten cents on the hundred dollars of property will be sufficient, it is clear that from the articles of land, slaves and captal, we should get but $333,000, about one half of the revenue required.—To raise the balance a levy would have to come upon the household furniture, the horses, the cattle, farming implements and *all other* property. It would, thus be found that instead of lightening the burdens of those whose especial champion Mr. Pool has so lately become his system would increase them.

But, I assert, and on that issue, I am ready to meet any man, that the entire property of our people does not exceed five hundred millions, in value. If this is true, it will require one eighth of one per cent, (or 12½ cents on the $100 worth) *on the whole* to raise the amount of revenue needed by our Treasury. Now let any substantial farmer in the State, whether a slaveholder or not, put a *fair* valuation on his *entire* property, multiply by 12½ and he will see that his taxes will be *increased* instead of diminished. That will be the result of this most glorious system of humbuggery!

That class of our fellow-citizens, whose chief property consists of money at interest, or Bank Stock, would, under the operation of this new system, be required to pay less tax than at present. *Now*, the tax is on their *income*, instead of their capital, and in no instance is it less that one-fourth of one per cent. on the latter. For instance: One thousand dollars at 6 per cent. now pays $2,40, (4 cents on the dollar of profit,) but if it should yield 8 or 10 per cent. the tax would be respectively $3,20 and $4, or about one-third and two-fifths of one per cent. Under the ad valorem system the tax would be $1,25. A reduction would also take place on plate, jewelry, watches, pianos, pleasure carriages and the like, and to make up the deficiency thereby created, a resort to articles of necessity, would become necessary.

It has been alleged with much complacency, that numbers of the southern States practice the system with entire success and justice, and on this account, it is inferred that we could do so. The cases are very different. In all of them, there is no constitutional prohibition, and in one, (perhaps none) it is made the duty of the Legislature to adopt an unbending rule of ad valorem taxation. If we were situated as they, we could do with impunity what is not now proper. A statute may be enacted, if in accordance with a constitution, without producing much excitement; but when the organic law is to be changed to enable the Legislature to do it, and when the propriety of the change is advocated as a party hobby, appeals being made to the basest of passions to "violate long standing compromises of conflicting interests of different sections," a feeling is engendered which shakes the very foundation of the government. Ad valorem is adopted in Florida, (recollect that the constitution of that State did not undergo amendment to enable the Legislature to act) and how is it carried out? I have a neighbor who owns a plantation in that State, and he tells me he values his own negroes, under oath, at $500 each! He says he was advised that was about right and proportionate to the valuation set by others in that State. This is ad valorem with a vengeance! It allows full scope to elasticity of conscience and produces practically no equality. This is but an example of the working of the system.

Great complaint is made of the tax on lands. How many tracts are there in the State which are *valued* as they would *sell*? They are taxed *nominally* one-fifth of one per cent. ad valorem, but *really*, in most cases, not more than one-eighth. Any man can see this who will examine the tax book in the Clerk's office.

There is less reason for a change now than ever before. Until the last Legislature, the proportion existing between land and poll, was 1 to 3½. Now it is 1 to 4 Are slaves worth more than they were three years ago? But it is said that the taxes were not so high, and hence the *burden* did not suggest it. The *burden* never did suggest it. It must have been known, however, to some of the patriots who are making so much fuss, that the taxes would have to be raised, and why did they not make the movement in time? Why did not some of these gentlemen who live in regions of country, which clamored so vehemently a few years ago for a public debt to build Railroads for their benefit, tell the people that the basis of taxation would have to be changed in case their petitions should be granted? They said *then* that the increased value of *land* along the roads would pay the debt and no burdens would fall where the improvement was not located. But now these very men are the most clamorous to get rid of the taxation which they created!

The fact is, these gentlemen who have such a love for the "Constitution and the enforcement of the laws" in Baltimore, but want new legislation, seem to have forgotten their friends here in North Carolina, who are engaged most vociferously, in tearing down "ancient landmarks."

I have a confidence that when our people calmly reflect upon the probable consequences of the agitation which has been created for partizan success rather than the benefit of the public, they will render a verdict which will afford a salutary lesson to disturbers of the peace for all time to come. The humbug is losing its charm every day, and the triumph of Gov. Ellis in August will force the Opposition, as similar events have done heretofore, to exercise their brains for some new device, wherewith to deceive the people.

ANGUS.

AD VALOREM IS NOT EQUALITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Either purposely, or through misapprehension, the opposition party of North Carolina constantly confound a system of taxation bearing equally upon the various interests and classes of property within the State, with their own proposed system of strict horizontal ad valorem taxation upon property of every kind and species.—They would represent ad valorem and equal taxation as one and the same thing. Assuming this, they go on to assert that the clause in the democratic platform, declaring "we deem it the duty of the legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State," means nothing more nor less than that the Democratic party is in favor of taxing ad valorem all property, save and except slaves only. Further, they say, still making the same assumption, "The democratic party is opposed to ad valorem, consequently, the democratic party is opposed to equal taxation."

I will not stop to show that the false interpretation of our platform and this conclusion are contradictory, the one to the other; it is sufficient to say that this mode of reasoning is a mere *petitio principii*, a taking for granted the very thing that is to be proven. Let us not forget the true point at issue in this question; let us not suffer our opponents without contradiction to misrepresent our position. The democratic party is now, and ever has been, in favor of equalizing the burdens of taxation; and the democratic party is opposed to the proposed ad valorem system *for the very reason that it will not* equalize the burdens imposed to raise a State Revenue. Our opponents, not by argument, but by reiteration and many words, would fain persuade the people that the contrary is a proposition too plain to need proof, but its falsity is capable of being proved by illustration, a mode of reasoning none the less conclusive, because of its simplicity. Take a man owning property which brings him in his thousands every year, and take on the other hand a man whose little property will scarce yield him a hundred or two; the first, out of his wealth, easily supports his family, supplying it and himself not only with the necessaries and conveniences, but also with the luxuries of life, whilst the second, with his meagre income, can barely manage to procure for his wife and children food and shelter, and those things which are absolutely necessary to suport existence. The proposed plan of the oppositionists imposes a strict ad valorem tax of the same per cent. on each of these men. In order to pay his tax the rich man need only give up some few of the dainties which tickle his palate, or a portion of the ornaments with which he decorates his comfortable apartments; the poor man, to pay his tax, must take a portion of their daily sustenance from the mouths of his children, or must do without some article of furniture, not ornamental, but absolutly necessary. In the words of the favorite quotation of the Raleigh 'Register,' "Look on this picture and on that," and then say of a system of ad valorem taxation will bear equally upon all classes both rich and poor. Compare not the poor man's tax with that of the rich man; but compare the ease with which the latter can pay, with the difficulty of the former, and the tax of the poor man imposed according to this rule, will be more than equal, will far exceed the tax of the rich.

The present revenue laws of North Carolina are, without doubt, defective, but assuredly we shall not better the matter by accepting the system which will tend to results like the above. These advocates of ad valorem would tax luxuries, conveniences and necessaries at the same rate; looking only at the fact that they are all property, and no further into the nature of the property. The advocates of equalization would, according to their principles, tax luxuries highest, conveniences next, necessaries not at all. Firstly, because the man who can afford to have property—not necessary but luxurious, can, with least inconvenience, bear the burdens of the tax imposed. Secondly, because a tax discriminating against luxuries, will be perfectly voluntary, since a man may or may not own property of this kind, as he sees fit, whilst a tax which falls either directly or indirectly, upon the necessaries of life, will be compulsory. No man, poor or rich, can exist without them; and to say that a tax of the same per cent. upon luxuries and necessaries can be equal, is to say that the gift freely given from his abundance by the rich, is one and the same with the tax unwillingly wrung from the property of the poor. JUVENTUS.

WANTED.—A nerve from the tooth of a comb.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION

RICHMOND, June 11, 1860

The Seceding Convention met this morning, in the Metropolitan Hall, at 12 M. according to appointment made by them at the accession at the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Mullins, of South Carolina, arose and moved that Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, be appointed Chairman, which, on being put, was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. Mullins of S. C., Mr. Van H. Manning, of Ark., and Mr. John C. Nichols, of Ga. were appointed Secretaries. Carried.

Mr. Mullens introduced Rev Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, who opened the Convention with a prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The Secretary called the roll of the States, when delegates answered from the following States: New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida and Texas.

When New York answered "here," there was great applause from the gallaries and body of the house.

The Secretary read a dispatch handed in by Robert G[illegible]t, Esq.

"Florida [illegible]ved of the action of her delegates to [illegible]arleston, and authorizes them to re[illegible]ent her at Richmond. "Will be wit[illegible]ou as soon is possible." (Signed by [illegible] Secretary and President of the Florida [illegible]onvention.)

Mr. Stockd[illegible] of Texas, moved that the western galle[illegible] of the hall be reserved especially for the ladies, and that an officer be stationed at the door for the purpose of not allowing the sterner sex admittance to it. Carried unanimously. So the gallery of the hall will be graced with the fair sex.

Mr. Barry, of Miss., moved that a committee of one from each State represented be appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization, which was cerried.

The following gentlemen are the committee on orgnization: W T Barry, of Miss; R A Winter, of La, Robt G Scott, of Ala, Wm T Healm, of Tenn, J F Crosby, of Texas, John A. Johns, of Ga, M W Fisher, of Va, A P Calhoun, of S C, Van H Manning, of Ark, T P Mott, of N Y.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on credentials: J Z Middleton, S C, George W Bradford, Tenn. D W Baine, Ala, Dr G J McGeehe, Ga, F H Hatch, La, T S Stockdale, Texas, Bevelry Matthews, Miss, Van H Manning, Arkansas.

The Chairman announced that the convention was a deliberative body and he intended to preserve order in the galleries of the hall as well as in the body, and therfore he desired those gentlemen in the galleries to remove their hats while the Convention was in session, which request was immediately complied with.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, after a session of one hour in duration.

☞ The seceders from the Charleston Convention have resolved to go to Baltimore and have therefore adjourned till the 21st. Col. Irwin, of Ala., was permanent president. The Baltimore Convention meets on Monday next.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr Pennington of the Newbern Progress has met with a serious loss by fire on monday night last. The damage is estimated to be over $2000. It is to be hoped that the people of Newbern will lend their aid and assistance to Mr P., and others who were sufferers.

Ad Valorem is below par in Halifax.—If our Opposition friends desire it, we will give them the names of several of the most active, prominent and influential Whigs in the county, who are now determined to support Gov. Ellis, and to work for his section. We, also defy our opponents to name a single prominent Democrat in the county who refuses to support the nominee of his party's Convention.—*Tarboro' Mercury.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthme, Inflamation of the Lungs; while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Col. Jesse J. Baker, a well known citizen of Goldsboro', N. C., makes the following statement of the good results arising from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 2, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE, & Co.

Gentlemen:—Being solicited, I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion of your popular and remarkable lung remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been observant of its salutary effect in cases of obstinate coughs and colds with many of my numerous friends, for more than ten years past, and the result has always been speedy and certain; and with myself and family I can with confidence certify that it has accomplished more good than any other medicine we have ever used. In fact, my experience has found it to be an unfailing remedy for coughs and pulmonary complaints, and I therefore recommend it.

Very truly yours,
JESSE J. BAKER.

☞ Caution to Purchasers. The only genuine Wistar's Balsam has the written signature of "I. Butts" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by C. A. Henderson and W. H. Wyatt, Salisbury; King, Hegee & Co., Lexington; and by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents, Adie & Gray, Richmond, Va., M. A. & C. A. Lantos, Norfolk, Va. 51-4w

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

March 13, 1860. 39--1y

Holloway's Pills.

Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. The most welcome intelligence we can give to all who are thus situated, is that the means of recovery are within their reach—that they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirits, and constitutions, and obtain a new hold on life, and a new sense of its blessings. The Pills are, to our certain knowledge, producing such results in chronic diarrhea and cholic, weakness of the stomach, diseases of the kidneys, and liver complaints, as have never been paralleled in this country; while Holloway's Ointment is working miracles in external disorders.

Sands, Sarsapailla.

The aperient anti-septic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain Cure in Cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequalled.

Paepared and sold by A. B. & D. SBNDS, 100 Fulton St. New York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generaly.

MARRIED:

In Concord, June 13th by Rev Wm. Gerhardt Mr. George H. Eagle to Miss Amanda Shinn, both of Rowan Co.

In this Town, at the residence of Col. A W. Buis ou the 13th instant, by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. John W. Satchfield and Mrs. Savannah Blassingame, both late of Petersburg, Va.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT

JUNE 19, 1860.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocer.

APPLES—		MOLASSES:	
dried	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	34 to 45
Hams,	13½ to 15	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	12 00	OATS,	40 50
Hog Round,	11 11½	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 125
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	TANNERS Oil:	
BUTTER,	12 to 20	per gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	50 to 70
Adamantine,	23 to 30	Sweet,	50 to 62
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2½ to 00
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	12½ to 14	Sack,	$170 180
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	95 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4,	9 to 9½
CORN,	70 75	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
per 100 lbs,	2.70 2.90	Loaf,	14 to 17
per bbls	5.60 5.80	Clarified,	10½ to 12½
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		TURPENTINE,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	100 1.30
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	11 12½	10 by 12	$2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	70 80	10 by	2 50 to 8 00

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C.
June 19. 52-tf

WARRANTED.
WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL,

One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
FLUX, CHOLIC,

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE--25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N C.
June 19. 52-tf

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

AS CERTAIN MALICIOUS PERSONS, who are interested in other Lotteries, have circulated reports that the Lotteries of Georgia were illegal after June 1st, 1860, we hereby caution the public not to be deceived by any such reports. The Georgia State Lottery, for the Benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, of Georgia, is Authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has not been repealed, or the sale of Tickets, in any way interferred with, and we shall continue to Draw the same Daily, until the 1st day of May, 1865.

☞ Look at the Splendid Scheme in another column. McKINNEY & CO.,
Managers, Savannah, Georgia.
June 19. 52-4t

LIST OF LETTRRS REMAINING

in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., June 1860.

Jos Alford, T P Allen, H C Agner, Dr A W Alexander.

R Bright, W Bishham, S A Bowers, J L Beard, Jos Barringer, C A Barringer, J B Black, W Baily, W Barringer, Thos Bacome, G M Beavers, B Brice, S A Beavers, 2, Polly Brown, A Barnes, J F Bagly, A Brown, J W Bunn, E B Barlen, agent, Miss Emma Black, Jno C Benson, Mrs Muriah Brown.

Jno Culbreth, J H Clemmons & Co, Alex Cox, P Cassell, D Cauble, J Carlot, J Crowell, Miss Nannie Crowel, M S Crawford, Miss S C Corb, C L Cook, H Cole, B Crowell.

J N Dunly, R G Dunn, A Davis, Rev Thos Y Davis, Proff of Dancing.

F M Eccles, Miss Ellar Erwin, P Evans, J M Evan, G Euny, Mary C Elliott, Tena Eller.

T Fraham, S J Freeman, Dan Farmar, M J Festerman, Mrs. Festerman, J Festerman, Mr Lisza Foster, M Fillhour.

A Gale, J Gray, R D Gold, F M Graham, Capt. H J Gaston, H Grant, J Gardner, H M Giles, J T Graham, Mrs. E. N. Grant.

Jno Hopkins, Rev Mr Hall, R Huran, E D Hall, 2, Gold Hill Mining Company, P Heilig, W Hanson, Geo Hooper, T J Holder, A G Holder, Saml Healey, G C Holman, Miss Cardino Heilig, P S Hall, G Holmes, Chas N Harris, Chas T Harris, J Hilliard, W H Hunter, Hon R R Heath, Rev H Hushe, J W Haden, Saml Harris, C B Hodson, E M Hunt, N Harris.

H James, M D, R O Jusco, Miss Frank Jennings, G M Jones, W H Jones.

R Kyle, Klutts & Casper, J Kestler, M W Kestler.

J A Little, W S Long, P M, 3. W C Linney, J C Lents, J C Lamont, W Linebarger, H Lyerly.

J H Moon 2, M Miller, Jno M Martin, Charlotte Miller, Mrs S Miller, W Magere, W D Moffit, N M Moyer, D May, J S McCorkle, J H Mingus, E Miller, Jas Moris, Mrs H Miller, A Midlin,

Mrs M A Parker, Miss C Ponce, D L Pool, S J Pason, J Patterson, R Peltier.

Jno Rue, W H Russell, Miss Jane Randle, Miss Emily M Reddick, J R Row, H D W Rinson, P A Richey, M Rufty, J Richey, W H Reaves, J K Roberson, G M Russell.

Thos Sathering, Caroline Sloop, Dr W J Smith, (Dentist) Mrs Emilence Smith, C J Sloop, J R Sedgewick 2, G M Smith, A Smith.

P Trexler, Allice Trexler, W Taylor, Sen 2, G Todd.

Rev J T Umstead.

H Walton, Mrs C Wren. L L Williams, J H Wilson, (Attorney) R W Mills, D F Watson, J L Wright, J Wise, B F Whitaker, Dr L Whitted, Miss Mary Weeks, A S G Woods.

Mrs Lanna E Young, D Young, Miss S J Young, 2, Messrs R F & H Yarboro, Mrs J M Young, Miss Jane Young.

MOSES A. SMITH, P. M.
June 19. 52-1t.

VALUABLE TOBACCO LAND
FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF 440 ACRES OF Tobacco Land, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The land lies six miles west of Salisbury, immediately on the Western North-Carolina Railroad. About one half is cleared and has on it good out improvements, the remainder is well wooded with oak, hickory, Walnut, &c. The plantation has an abundance of good water. About twenty acres is now in tobacco, which purchasers would do well to see.

☞ Apply to the Editor of the Banner, Salisbury.

Milton Chronicle and Oxford Leisure Hour copy 1 month and forward bills.
June 19. 52-1m.

Equity Sale of Land.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT I will offer the following real estate for sale at the Court House

The Joel Reed Plantation, consisting of 200 acres more or less on the Yadkin River. Biddings to open at $2,876,50. Credit of six months. ($2.50.)

That tract of land belonging to the estate of Christopher Lyerly, deceased, known as the Alex. Kestler place, consisting of 66 acres more or less. Biddings to open at $220. Credit of six months. ($2.50.)

I will also offer the Upright plantation for sale on the premises on the 28th day of July next. Biddings to be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the sum of $457,60. Credit of six months. ($2.50.)

At the Court House in Salisbury, on the 4th day of August next, I will sell the Kelly Plantation, consisting of 388½ acres. Biddings to be opened at $2,756,40. Credit of six months. (2.50.)

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.
June 19. 52-6w.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA Cleaveland County.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Spring Term, A. D. 1860.

IT IS ORDERED THAT A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for one week, be held for the County of Cleaveland, at Shelby, commencing on the first Monday of August, A. D., 1860.

Witness, D. BEAM, C. S. C.
June 19. (Prs. fee $6) 52-6w.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Stanly County.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, May Term, 1860.

W. J. Moose vs. Edmund Moose.	Attachment.
John Moose vs. Edmund Moose.	Attachment.
M. Moose vs. Edmund Moose.	Attachment.
W. J. Moose, Guardian, vs. Edmund Moose.	Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Edmund Moose, is not a resident of this State; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Courthouse in Albemarle on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D., 1860, and of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRISS, C. C. C.
June 12. (Prs. fee $6) 51-6w.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS BY the 1st of JUNE next. They are situated in a most healthy mountainous country near the beautiful CATAWBA RIVER, within less than an hours' ride of the present terminus of the WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD, with which daily lines of Omnibuses and Stage Coaches connect the Springs.

Pleasure vehicles and superior saddle horses will be at the call of guests.

Bowling Alleys and Billard Saloons

neatly fitted up.

A FINE BAND OF MUSICIANS

engaged for the season, and

QUADRILLE AND COTILLION PARTIES

each evening FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.

THE BUILDINGS

are new and spacious—

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

extensive; and in fine everything wished for as at the best watering places, will be found here to refresh the inner man and to cheer the spirits.

The Extended Reputation

and the MEDICINAL properties of the waters (almost inaccessible before the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad) now hail the sick and afflicted with a cordial welcome. The experience of the Proprietor justifies the seeker of health or pleasure in anticipating a "good time coming."

The Proprietor has been at very great expense in fitting up a watering place commensurate with the wants of the CAROLINAS and confidently relies on their generosity for encouragement.

H. L. ROBARDS.
April 10, 1860. 42-tf

WILKES COURT OF EQUITY,

SPRING TERM, 1860.

Wm. W. Vannoy, and others, ex parte. Petition for sale of Land.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Equity made in this case, I shall sell the lands of the late JNO. VANNOY, Esq., on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door in Wilkesboro, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months. Bond and good security will be required of the purchaser. Said lands consist of one VALUABLE TRACT of about 500 acres, in the immediate vicinity of Wilkesboro. This Tract has about 100 acres of good bottom land, and the uplands are mostly good and would grow good Tobacco, Wheat, &c. This Tract of land is well watered, desirably situated, and will make a fine farm.

I shall also sell at the same time, about 300 Acres of land belonging to the same, situated in the county of Watauga. This is rich mountain land, and will make a good stock farm—to be sold on the same terms, &c.

JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.
May 23, 1860. Printers fee, $6 49-6t.

SELLIG OFF AT COST PRICES
AT THE NEW STORE
OF
HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

FROM THIS DAY WE OFFER THE BALance of our large stock of fashionable Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Embroidery, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., at New York cost prices. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call. We received lately a large assortment of the best quality Spring Steel Hoop Skirts, which we offer at the following prices:

5 doz. Hoop Skirts, with	40	Hoops, at	$2.00
5 " "	30	" "	1·50
6 " "	20	" "	1.25
6 " "	15	" "	1 00
17 " "	11	" "	75c

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
Salisbury, June 5. 50-tf

To the Citizens of Salisbury and Vicinity.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

BEFORE PURCHASING AN ARTICLE SO highly to be *prized* as a good PIANO FORTE, there are some guides worth knowing.

Flattering ourselves that we know how to test and judge between INSTRUMENTS, therefore it is that OUR PIANOS

ARE DOUBLY GUARANTEED,

first by ourselves, and secondly by the manufacturers

FOR FIVE YEARS

We challenge any one to produce an Instrument, which, upon fair and equal grounds, will be pronounced (by competent and impartial critics) superior to one of like size and value, of those we have been selling for the last 24 years.

June 5. 50-tf

SELLING AT N. Y. COST!
A RARE CHANCE
FOR BARGAINS!

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE my present business with the object of going into a more general one, I will offer all my Ladies Dress Goods, Laces, and Embroideries at New York cost for cash. Ladies in want of such articles will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to close them out. I am also selling all goods on hand at greatly reduced prices.

A. MYERS,
No 4, Granite Building.
Solisbury, May 15. 47-tf.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS.
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

RARE SIGHTS AGAIN,
AT
McNeely & Young's.
SPRING & SUMNER, 1860.

Cant't be excelled by any body in Styles, Quality and Prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS WE ARE NOW opening is superior to any we or any body else have heretofore presented for public favor. They have been selected with special reference to the wants of our customers, our experience warranting the assumption that we know what is needed. The terms on which we have made our purchases enables us to sell as cheaply as any other house in the State, and the principle upon which we transact our business—

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS,"

will cause us to sell cheaper than many who sell "as cheap as the cheapest."

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

will bear the strictest examination. They will be found to be of exceedingly beautiful styles, and as cheap as can be met with anywhere.—The following is our stock in part:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices
A heavy stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in

REJOICE! REJOICE! REJOICE!

LET THE WORLD REJOICE!

SCIENCE HAS TRIUMPED OVER DISEASE!

SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION by Dr. Jenner, no event has created so great a sensation in the medical and the general world, nor conferred such great blessings on mankind as the discovery by DR. MONTARDE, of Paris, of his

MIRACULOUS PAIN KILER

and GREAT FRENCH RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Dr. Montarde having been convinced that most of the miseries of life are owing to the minor and every day complaints from which people suffer, such as Tpothache, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Rheumatism, &c. devoted all the powers of his great, comprehensive and scientific mind to the discovery of an immediate specific for such complaints. The result is Dr. Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great Rheumatic Remedy; the wonderful success of which immediately on its introduction, has never had a parallel. Millions of bottles were at once sold on the Continent and in Great Britain and Ireland, while from all quarters Certificates of extraordinary cures performed, and attesting its great virtues, were poured in from the first people of every country In our own City, State and Country, its success has been equally flattering since its introduction. Thousands of bottles have been sold—immense suffering relieved, and positive happiness bestowed on thousands of our citizens.—IT NEVER FAILS TO CURE the worst TOOTHACHE in half a minute, the worst NEURALGIA in half a minute, the worst SICK HEADACHE in half a minute, the worst RHEUMATISM in one or two applications. While Debility, Flatulency, Fever and Ague, Cholera, Cholic, and all such complaints absolutely vanish before its use. We do not say of this medicine as is frequently said of others—"that after using four of five bottles relief may be expected" We confidently assert that in using Dr. Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great Rheumatic Remedy, the relief is instantaneous, whilst the price of this Great Blessing is only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

For sale in Salisbury, N. C., wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Nos. 186 188 Main Street.

April 10. 42-tf

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSIONS OR OTHER FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle.—Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT.
No. 199 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

HEALTHY human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the TRUE STANDARD. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, or any affection whatever of the THROAT or LUNGS including CONSUMPTION, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 199 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by Henderson & Enniss, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov. 15 22-1y

Exchange Restaurant

ON MAIN STREET,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

IN BEARD'S NEW BRICK BUILDING.

IN THIS RESTAURANT WILL BE FOUND daily Fresh Norfolk Oysters,

Stewed, Chafed, Fried,

or served up in any other way, Ham and Eggs, Wild Game, Coffee &c.

Also will be found at the Bar.

Heiviste,	Brandies,
Anchor,	Whiskeys,
Pale Sherry,	India Ala,
Port,	Scotch Ale,
Maderia,	Brown Stout,
Hock,	Porter,
Claret,	Fresh Cream Ale, &c.,

☞ Billiard and Bogatelle Tables in the Saloon above.

J. HALL.

January, 1st 1860. tf-20.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

pring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.

March 13. 38-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money: and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtue. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily relieved, end in death. We believe it the

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by HENDERSON & ENNISS and W. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C.

March 6, 1860. 38-1y

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, as Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that need to apply confidence to it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up hope, and pronounced certain consumptives almost in the last stages of the disease, and when all the doctors for which it was given up by them, within the last two years have used it, and is now receiving daily testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in almost every form of disease. The dose is most beautiful and delicate to take, it suits the most delicate stomach, and operates mildly on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully in all cases of Dysentery, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Female Weaknesses, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Infantum, Flatulency, Female Weaknesses, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Head, Dizziness of the Head, Nausea at the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach. Such Diseases as Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits can be effectually cured by using a few bottles of the INVIGORATOR. It is the only certain and safe remedy known for Female Complaints, in all their stages, and as a Purifier of the Blood it is unequalled by any preparation in the world. Explicit directions, accompanied with each bottle, how to use the medicine in all cases. Don't delay a moment after reading this advertisement. Don't, but procure a bottle of the INVIGORATOR, and commence taking it according to the directions, and you will soon find that different Cathartics act differently from each other.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY STABLE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Opposite the Mount Vernon House

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OCCUPIES the extensive stables opposite the Mount Vernon House, where Travelers and the public generally can

HIRE HORSES AND BUGGIES AT REASONABLE RATES.

Conveyances can be supplied at any time and sent to any part of the country.

The subscriber assures the public that his stock of horses, buggies, &c., are fast and good.

Every care will be taken of animals intrusted to the subscriber, as the entire establishment will receive his personal attendance.

Passengers on either of the trains, stopping in Salisbury will find an Omnibus at the depot, to convey them to any part of town.

M. A. BRINGLE,
Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 30th, 1860. 31-tf

ALWAY ON HAND,

TO SELL OR BUY.

BACON, Lard, Butter Corn-Meal, Flour, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice, Ginger, Almonds, Candy, Rasins, Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed Cord, Plow lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-petre &c. for sale cheap.

Terms: Cash or Produce.

J. F. MOOSE.

June 14, 1859. 49—tf.

At Jenkins' Corner.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 Hhds. W. I. Molasses, 20 Sacks prime Rio Coffee, 6 do Java, 3 do Laguira, 3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar, 10 bbl's C. Sugar 5 bbl Crushed and Powdered Sugar, 10 bbls. A. B & C. Sugar, 100 sacks Salt, for sale cheap for ca or country produce.

J. F. MOOSE.

Salisbury, June 14, 1859. 49—

Cotton Saw Gins.

COTTON SAW GINS, OF THE BEST quality, with ten-inch saws, movable chilled ribs, tinned brush, and all necessary improvements, delivered at any Railroad landing in the State at $2 per saw. Planters intending to purchase Gins of the subscriber will do well to send their orders early, as there is generally a crowd of work late in the season.

J. M. ELLIOTT,
Winnsboro', S. C.

☞ Premiums awarded at the State Fair, Nov. 1858 and 1859.

March 17, 1860. 39-3mosbi-m.

Window Glass! Window Glass!

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES FOR SALE at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

April 3. 40

ICED SODA WATER

WITH THE FINEST FLAVORED SYRups of the day is now open at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

April 17.

Look! Startling Facts!

GRAND SCHEME

FOR

JUNE, 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature!

25,828 PRIZES.

More than ONE PRIZE to every TWO Tickets.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000!!

Tickets only $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

To be Drawn each Saturday in the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 77, to be drawn June 23.
Class 78, to be drawn June 30.

MAGNIFICIENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100
5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5,000
10 "	500	are	5,000
2 "	400	are	800
2 "	300	are	600
2 "	200	are	400
50 "	150	are	7,500
100 "	100	are	10,000
100 "	95	are	9,500
100 "	85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 Prizes amounting to - - - $212,140

25,828 Prizes Amounting to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets			$60
"	"	10 Half "	30
"	"	10 Quarter "	15
"	"	10 Eighth "	7.50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING

ON

THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!

Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1 Capital Prize of		$20,000
1 prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,871,20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes Amounting to		$281,481,20

Whole Tickets $5.

Shares in Proportion.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.—Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates by Mail or Express to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO., Savannah Ga.

February, 25, 1860.

CATARACT

WASHING MACHINE,

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860. 37-1 m

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the BEST that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

WRAPPING PAPER

OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES,

Always on hand at

WACHOVIA MILLS,

SALEM, N. C.

Messrs. McNeely & Young, Agents, Salisbury. Orders promptly attended to.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Feb. 25th, 1860. 36-tf.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

New Family Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J. B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store, he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably

Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,

PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,

Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,

BACON, LARD, FISH,

CANVASSED HAMS,

Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,

SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,

Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,

INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,

Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to call and see them a call.

J. B. BEARD.

Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of Upper Leather and Calf Skins, for sale by

ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for **Green and Dry Hides.** Apply to

ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included.

THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,
No. 14 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 13. 1y26

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART ARE PREPARED TO furnish, at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. They always keep on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, Blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black, Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To our already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, we have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, manufactured to order, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders for anything in their line solicited.—Call and get a catalogue of their Books.

January 24, 1860. 31-tf

MASONIC.

MACKEY'S TEXT BOOK OF MASONIC Jurisprudence, illustrating the written and unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Sent free of postage for $1.50.

Mackey's Book of the Chapter; or Monitorial instructions, in the degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and the Holy Royal Arch. Free of postage for $1.

Address BURKE & STEWART,
Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 7. 23-tf.

Valuble Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his MERCHANT MILL and SAW MILL (quite new) and a VALUABLE TRACT of 400 ACRES OF LAND. This property is situated in Alexander county, on the Upper Little River, on the Caldwell line, about six miles from the Hickory Tavern Depot of the Western N. C. Railroad. The Mills have been recently put up and have a never-failing, abundant waterpower. The land consists of a large portion of excellent low-grounds in a high state of cultivation, and a portion in the forest, with a large supply of excellent timber. This will be found a rare opportunity for a good investment. Apply immediately to ELI W. ROWE.

Feb. 28, 1860. 36-tf.

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.

Jan. 10, 165. 27—tf

REAL ESTATE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER IN Jan. 1859, my NEGRO BOY, MARCH. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, round shouldered, and makes a sniffling noise when he talks rapidly. He has had one of his great toes split open, which has left a scar or ridge upon it. Mark's mother, DOLLY, lives in Salisbury, and did belong to Hon. Burton Craige. It is probable March may be lurking about there on a free pass. He may be called a mulatto, and is a good carpenter. I will pay the above reward on his delivery in any jail so that I can get him.

D. S. JETER,
Fish Dam, Union District, S. C.

April 3, 1860. 41-3mos

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.

HENDERSON & ENNISS, OPPOsite the Mansion Hotel, offer a very large and varied assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Oils, &c.—Pure Sperm, Whale, Lamp, and Machinery; Tanner's Oil, from 60 cts to $1 per gallon; Linseed Oil, at manufacturer's prices; Sweet Oil, from $1.45 to $1.75 per gallon; Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, and Kerosine Oil, by the gallon or Barrel, very low down for cash.

Varnishes—Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Damar, and Grecian.

Paints, &c.—Pure White Lead in Oil, by the pound or ton, from 8 cts to 10 cts; Snow Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, Burnt and Raw Amber, &c.

A large assortment of PAINT BRUSHES; PUTTY ready for use in bladders and cans; French, English and German PERFUMERY; Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments; Wood's Hair Restorative by the bottle, dozen, gross;

Fresh Congress Water by the bottle or case; Snuff, different kinds, by the jar, bladder or barrel;

Cigars by the thousand;

Tobacco by the plug, pound or box.

☞ Prescriptions put up neatly, carefully, and with dispatch.

☞ List of prices, when desired, sent by mail.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

HENDERSON & ENNISS.

New Brick Building, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1859. 12-tf.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

ENNISS'

DIARRHOEA

SPECIFIC,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

DIARRHŒA, LFUX,

SUMMER BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

HENDERSON & ENNISS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS,

May 22. 48-tf

FRESH TEAS JUST RECEIVED.

Golden Chop,
Young Hyson.
Gun Powder,
Imperial.

For sale at
HENDERSON & MNNISS'.
41

QUICKSILVER.

JARS QUICKSILVER, FOR SALE AT
HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
41

OIL PAINTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND VARIED assortment of oil colors for oil paintings, and also Brushes for same, at

HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
41

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR BALD HEADS.—Ezekial's Virginia Hair Restorer, at

HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
40

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*

Agust 23, 1859, 1y.

GRAND PIANOS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL more of these FULL SEVEN OCTAVE NEW IMPROVED SCALE

Piano-Fortes,

with the Iron Frame. These beautiful Instruments rival, in tone and power, the clumsy and costly Grand Piano.

We have now a full and complete Stock, ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH, and selected with great care.

E. P. NASH & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

May 1. 45

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.

19-tf.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.

May 1. 45-tf

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalbery:*

New York, April 19, 1858

DR. WOOD:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficatious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st.,
April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray: I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market-st, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ *And sold by all Good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.*

Feb. 7, 1860. 3m-1y

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid function of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to